

1 EMOLLIENT SKIN CONDITIONING CREAM AND METHOD

2
3 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

4 The invention relates to an improvement in topical compositions for conditioning
5 the skin as well as to an improved method for conditioning the skin. The inventive
6 cosmetic compositions are in the form of a substantially stable, extrudable paste or cream
7 suitable for use in the cosmetic and/or dermatological fields for cleansing, softening,
8 smoothing and moisturizing the skin on the hands, face, heels/knees/elbows and/or the
9 body of a human being. More particularly, the inventive compositions also are a suitable
10 base or vehicle for forming a stable suspension of a mildly abrasive, particulate matter to
11 create exfoliating compositions that are effective to cleanse the skin in a non-abrasive
12 manner by removing dirt or foreign matter and dead skin cells in addition to conditioning
13 the skin. Finally, the invention includes a method of conditioning the skin that comprises
14 the step of applying the inventive compositions to either dry skin or previously wetted
15 skin, gently rubbing or massaging the product on the skin, rinsing the product off the skin
16 with tepid water and drying the treated skin..

17
18 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

19
20 Compositions and techniques for delivering hydrophobic skin benefit agents to the
21 skin are reported in the prior art. The usual skin benefit agents are fatty or oleaginous
22 materials such as emollient oils, e.g., sunflower oil, mineral oil, coconut oil, soybean oil,
23 almond oil, corn oil and oils from nuts or seeds; or oleaginous, emollient organic
24 materials, e.g., fatty acids, fatty acid salts, fatty alcohols and fatty acid esters, e.g.,
25 isopropyl myristate. Transfer of the skin benefit agents to the skin is accomplished in the
26 course of using the product. Products generally fall into three classes—leave on products,
27 products that are applied to and removed from the skin and detergent products containing
28 emollient fatty matter emulsified therein dispersed in water used to wash the skin.

29 Further, it is known to prepare cosmetic or dermatological compositions containing
30 the skin benefit agents in the form of emulsions or creams. The emulsions may be of the
31 oil-in-water type or the water-in-oil type and normally consist of two immiscible phases
32 and a surfactant whose role is to stabilize one phase in the other phase. In cream form, the

ultimate product may be in emulsion form or in suspension form wherein a thickener in the form a powder is employed. However, whether in the form of an emulsion , suspension or cream, the ultimate stability at various temperatures in the range of 5°C. to 50°C. may be a problem. Also, in use, the user may experience a more or less an unpleasant greasy effect or tacky effect depending upon the oil or emollient material employed or the emulsifier/thickener material employed or the overall formulation selected. In addition, the emulsifier/thickener whose presence is necessary for stability can prove to be an irritant to the skin. These prior art products are described in chapters 4 - 6 in "Cosmetics, Science and Technology" edited by Edward Sagarin, copyright 1957.

Further, exfoliating compositions also are well known in the art and typically remove dirt, residual make up and dead skin cells by abrasion produced by a wide variety of particulate materials in a variety of states of comminution. Typically, the particulate matter is suspended in the compositions. Again, a vast number of materials of widely varying particle sizes and chemical identities have been used as exfoliating particles. Illustrative of particulate materials that have been used heretofore are the well known mineral-based materials such as aluminum oxide, synthetic alumina, volcanic ash, diatomaceous earth, bentonite, talc, pumice and silica. Other particulate materials that have been employed are powders of organic polymers, namely, polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, organopolysiloxane, nylon, polyvinyl chloride and cellulose as well as co-polymers of acrylonitrile, acrylate, vinylidene chloride and styrene based monomers. Other particulate materials include powders obtained from the apricot, almond, birch, walnut, peach, sunflower and watermelon seeds and powders of inorganic salts such as calcium carbonate, dicalcium phosphate, sodium metaphosphate, zeolite and sodium chloride. As stated above, the foregoing particulate materials have been utilized in a variety of particle sizes, with the small particle sizes being favored because of the emphasis on particles that do not feel gritty. In any event, by integrating the amount of particulate material and the particle size thereof and the fatty vehicle in which the particles are dispersed, a large number of the foregoing particulate materials can be employed in exfoliating compositions that are suitable for use on the skin. Again, the problems encountered with the exfoliating compositions are temperature stability of the product and the effectiveness of the product in use, e.g., deposits a desirable film of fatty matter on the skin while smoothing and softening the skin.

1 In view of the foregoing discussion, it appears that there still is a need for stable
2 compositions containing emollient material in the form of an extrudable paste or cream
3 that are suitable for cleansing the skin and depositing a film of emollient material on the
4 skin such that the skin has a non-greasy after-feel when the composition is applied to and
5 massaged into the skin, rinsed off the skin with clear, tepid water and the skin is dried. In
6 addition, a need exists for stable, skin exfoliating compositions in the form of a
7 temperature stable, extrudable paste or cream that are suitable for cleansing and
8 conditioning the skin with fatty matter when employed in the method set forth above.

9 Furthermore, with respect to the skin exfoliating compositions containing
10 particulate matter, it appears that commercial use of water-soluble salts, e.g., sodium
11 chloride, in particulate form in compositions for exfoliating the skin is almost non-
12 existent. For example, the effectiveness of sodium chloride as a skin exfoliant is well
13 known and this material is readily available and economically attractive. Further, from an
14 environmental standpoint sodium chloride is safe and not harmful to the environment.
15 Also, it is water soluble and easily removed from the skin. It seems that the problem
16 associated with the use of sodium chloride in cosmetic compositions for exfoliating the
17 skin is the problem of forming a stable suspension. Where sodium chloride is used as the
18 particulate exfoliating agent, normally it is admixed with the remainder of the exfoliating
19 skin composition just prior to use or the ingredients of the exfoliating composition are
20 applied to skin sequentially without prior mixing. In fact, U.S. Patent 5,360,824 discloses
21 in Example I an exfoliating composition containing sodium chloride that is prepared just
22 prior to use, because that composition separates at 24°C. and at 50°C. within one hour of
23 manufacture.

24 In conclusion, it appears that a need still exists for a topical skin composition that
25 will cleanse surface grime and oil from the skin and leave a deposit of a thin film of
26 emollient material on the skin which is effective to soften, smooth and moisturize the
27 treated skin without a greasy after-feel when the composition is removed from the skin by
28 rinsing it with tepid water and the skin is dried.

29
30
31

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a cosmetic composition for use in cleansing and conditioning the skin of the hands, face, heels/knees/elbows and/or the body of a human being that comprises (A) 35% - 80% by weight of emollient material; (B) a water soluble surface active agent in a proportion selected from the range of 0.4% to 8.0% by weight, said proportion being effective to deposit a skin softening amount of emollient material on treated skin without a greasy after-feel when the composition is applied to and rinsed from the skin with water and the skin is dried; and (C) a water-insoluble C12 - C18 monocarboxylic acid salt, the weight ratio of said emollient material to said carboxylic acid salt being in the range of 7:1 to 1:1 and being adequate to produce a composition in the form of a substantially stable, extrudable paste or cream; said composition being effective to cleanse, soften, moisturize and smooth the skin when the composition is applied to and massaged onto the skin, thereafter rinsed from the skin with tepid water and the skin is dried. Said compositions also function as a base for skin exfoliating compositions containing, in addition, a skin compatible particulate material.

In the preferred cosmetic compositions, the monocarboxylic acid salt is the calcium or magnesium salt of a C14 - C18 fatty acid; the emollient material is present in an amount of from 40% to 60% by weight and consists of major proportion of emollient oil and a minor proportion of emollient material selected from the group consisting of C12 - C18 fatty acids, C12 - C18 fatty alcohols, C12 - C18 fatty esters, Shea Butter, lanolin or lanolin derivatives, lecithin and mixtures thereof; the weight ratio of emollient material to monocarboxylic acid salt is in the range of 4:1 to 2.5:1 and adequate to form a composition in the form of an extrudable paste or cream; and the water-soluble surfactant is an anionic surfactant.

More particularly, the invention concerns a cosmetic composition for use in cleansing and conditioning the skin of the hands, face, heels/knees/elbows and/or the body of a human being that comprises (A) 35% - 80% by weight of emollient material; (B) a water-soluble surface active agent selected from the group consisting of anionic, nonionic, amphoteric, zwitterionic and cationic surfactants in a proportion selected from the range of 0.4% to 8.0% by weight, said proportion being effective to deposit a skin-softening amount of fatty matter on the treated skin without a greasy after-feel when said

1 composition is rinsed from the skin with tepid water and the skin is dried; (C) a water-
2 insoluble monocarboxylic acid salt in a weight ratio of emollient material to
3 monocarboxylic acid salt in the range of 7:1 to 1:1 that is adequate to produce a
4 composition in the form of a substantially stable, extrudable paste or cream; and (D) 5% to
5 50% by weight of a non-irritating, mildly abrasive, skin compatible, particulate material
6 that is effective to cleanse and lubricate the skin without abrading the skin; said
7 composition being effective to cleanse, soften, smooth and moisturize the skin when the
8 composition is applied to and massaged into the skin, thereafter rinsed from the skin with
9 tepid water and the skin is towel dried.

10 Also within the scope of the invention is a method of cleansing and conditioning
11 the skin of the hands, face, heels/knees/elbows and/or the human body comprising the
12 steps of (I) applying a cosmetic composition onto wet or dry skin of the area of the body to
13 be treated therewith, said composition containing (A) 35% - 80% by weight of emollient
14 material, (B) 0.4% - 8.0% of a water-soluble surfactant, said proportion being effective to
15 deposit a skin softening amount of fatty matter on the treated skin without a greasy after-
16 feel when said composition is applied to and rinsed from the skin with tepid water and the
17 skin is dried, and (C) a water-insoluble C12 - C18 monocarboxylic acid salt in a weight
18 ratio of said emollient material to said monocarboxylic acid salt in the range of 7:1 to 1:1
19 that is adequate to produce a composition in the form of a substantially stable, extrudable
20 paste or cream; (II) massaging said composition into the skin of said area with the hands;
21 (III) rinsing the composition from the treated skin area with tepid water; and (IV) drying
22 the treated skin area, said method being effective to deposit a film of emollient material on
23 the skin thereby cleansing, smoothing, softening and moisturizing said skin without a
24 greasy after-feel. Further, when the cosmetic composition containing the particulate
25 exfoliating material is applied in the foregoing method, the skin is cleansed in addition to
26 being smoothed, softened and moisturized.

27 In most preferred cosmetic exfoliating compositions, the fatty matter is a mixture
28 of an emollient oil and an emollient material selected from the group consisting C12-C18
29 fatty acids, C12-C18 fatty alcohols, C12-C18 fatty esters and mixtures thereof that is
30 present in an amount of 40% to 60% by weight; the water soluble surfactant is an anionic
31 detergent; the monocarboxylic acid salt thickener is calcium stearate; and the non-abrasive,
32 skin compatible particulate material is selected from the group consisting of sodium

1 chloride, pumice, a starch material, a vegetable flour and mixtures of the foregoing, with
2 the weight ratio of emollient material to calcium stearate being within the range of about
3 4:1 to 2.5:1.

4 The inventive compositions are in a desirable extrudable paste or cream form that
5 exhibits good temperature stability in the temperature range from 4°C. to 50°C. Further,
6 the inventive compositions, with or without suspended particulate matter for exfoliating
7 the skin, are effective to deposit emollient material on skin, thereby rendering the skin
8 smooth, soft and moisturized because of the combination fatty matter thickened with the
9 water-insoluble C12 - C18 monocarboxylic acid salt and the presence of a controlled
10 proportion of a water soluble surface active agent. If the proportion of the water soluble
11 surfactant is not controlled within the range of 0.4% - 8.0% by weight, after the
12 composition is rinsed from the skin with water and the skin is dried, said skin is either left
13 in a greasy or tacky state with too little surfactant or the skin is substantially devoid of a
14 film of emollient material when too much surfactant is present in the composition.
15 Further, the proportion of the water soluble surfactant also changes with the area of the
16 skin being treated because the affinity of the skin for the emollients varies according the
17 area of the skin to which the composition is applied. For example, the surfactant generally
18 will be from 0.4% to 3.0% by weight in the product for the hands, 4.0% to 8.0% by weight
19 for the body product applied to the torso in the shower. For the face product, the
20 surfactant generally will range from 4.0 % to 8.0 % by weight and for the
21 heels/knees/elbows product, the surfactant generally will range from 2.0 % to 8.0 % by
22 weight. Thus, the combination of ingredients is unique and novel and the effectiveness of
23 inventive compositions as skin conditioners is not disclosed in the prior art. Furthermore,
24 the method of conditioning the skin by applying the inventive compositions on the skin
25 followed by massaging the compositions onto the skin before removing the composition
26 with tepid water and drying the treated skin is not expressly set forth in the prior art.

27 28 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

29
30 The principal ingredient in the inventive cosmetic compositions in the form of an
31 extrudable paste or cream is the emollient material that is skin compatible and non-
32 irritating. The expression emollient material refers to oleaginous, hydrophobic materials

1 selected from the group consisting of emollient oils; emollient fatty acids, fatty alcohols
2 and fatty acid esters containing a C8 – C20 acyl or alkyl group, preferably a C12 – C18
3 acyl or alkyl group; lanolin; cholesterol; hydrophilic lanolin derivatives; phospholipids;
4 and biological extracts. These materials are well known in the art and when deposited
5 upon the skin in a controlled proportion and manner are effective to smooth, soften and
6 moisturize the skin without a greasy after-feel.

7 Emollient oils include animal oils, vegetable or plant derived oils, hydrocarbon oils
8 and silicone oils. The oils may be low viscosity, e.g., up to 1000 centipoises (cps.) or high
9 viscosity, e.g., 2000 cps to over 10,000 cps. Specific examples of animal and vegetable or
10 plant derived oils include mink oil, turtle oil, coconut oil, jojoba oil, almond oil, peanut
11 oil, wheat germ oil, rice bran oil, corn oil, soybean oil, olive oil, safflower seed oil,
12 sunflower seed oil, cottonseed oil, apricot kernel oil, peach kernel oil, walnut oil, palm
13 kernel oil, poppyseed oil, hazelnut oil, grapeseed oil, canola oil, avocado oil, macadamia
14 seed oil, castor oil and mixtures thereof. Specific examples of hydrocarbon oils are
15 mineral oil, paraffin oils and squalane. Specific examples of silicone oils are
16 polymethylsiloxanes, polymethylphenylsiloxanes, cyclic polysiloxanes, polysiloxanes
17 modified by polyoxyalkylenes or fatty acids or fatty alcohols and mixtures of the
18 foregoing. Where oils contain unsaturated compounds, use of the hydrogenated version of
19 the oil is preferred.

20 Specific examples of emollient, hydrophobic compounds containing a fatty (C12 –
21 C18) acyl or alkyl group include esters such as isopropyl myristate, isopropyl palmitate,
22 sucrose distearate, butyl stearate, hexyl laurate, capric/caprylic triglyceride, 2-ethylhexyl
23 palmitate, diisopropyl adipate, octyl isononanoate, isopropyl isostearate, isocetyl
24 palmitate, distearyl maleate, diglyceryl diisostearate and mixtures thereof. Specific
25 examples of higher C12 – C18 fatty alcohols include cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, oleyl
26 alcohol and mixtures of the foregoing. Specific examples of C12 – C18 fatty acids include
27 myristic acid, palmitic acid, behenic acid, stearic acid, oleic acid, isostearic and mixtures
28 of the foregoing. Specific examples of hydrophobic, emollient extracts include Shea
29 Butter or Butyrospermum Parkii that is a fat derived from karite tree.

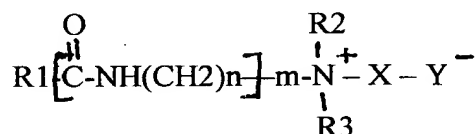
30 Other suitable emollient materials include wax esters, e.g., lanolin; cholesterol and
31 lanolin alcohols; hydrophilic lanolin derivatives, e.g., ethoxylan; and phospholipids, e.g.,
32 lecithin and cephalin. Usually any emollient waxes are present only in small amounts.

1 Generally, the hydrophobic emollient material will comprise an emollient oil.
2 Preferably, the oil will be mixed with one or more of an emollient compound selected
3 from the group consisting fatty acids, fatty alcohols and fatty esters containing a C8 – C20
4 acyl and C8 – C20 alkyl fatty group; Shea Butter; lanolin or a lanolin derivative; and
5 lecithin; with the oil being present in major proportion in the mixture. In general, the
6 proportion of the hydrophobic, emollient material in the final cosmetic composition will
7 be 35% to 80%, preferably 40% to 60%, by weight.

8 The essential water-soluble surface active agent component of the cosmetic
9 composition generally will be selected from the group of water-soluble anionic, nonionic,
10 amphoteric, zwitterionic and cationic surfactants. These water-soluble surfactants are well
11 known in the art and function herein to lower the surface tension of the water when the
12 cosmetic compositions are washed off of the skin with warm water as well as controlling
13 the amount of fatty matter deposited on the various areas of skin treated therewith.
14 Suitable anionic surfactants include the water-soluble salts of a C8 – C18 alkyl sulfate, a
15 C8 – C18 alkyl polyethenoxy ether sulfate, a C8 – C18 alkylbenzene sulfonate, a C10 –
16 C20 alkane sulfonate, a C8 - C22 alkene sulfonate, a C8 – C18 alkyl monoglyceride
17 sulfate, a C8 – C18 acyl isethionate, a C8 – C18 acyl taurate and a C8 – C22 alkyl or
18 dialkyl sulfosuccinate. Other suitable anionic surfactants are the water-soluble salts of
19 C8 –C18 monocarboxylic acids. The cation of the water-soluble salts usually will be
20 selected from the group consisting sodium, potassium, ammonium and C2 – C3
21 alkanolammonium. Specific examples of suitable anionic surfactants include sodium
22 lauryl sulfate, sodium C10 – C16 alkyl triethenoxy ether sulfate, potassium C10 – C20
23 alkane sulfonate, sodium cocoyl N-methyl taurate, sodium cocoyl isethionate,
24 triethanolammonium C10 – C16 alkyl benzene sulfonate and potassium stearate.

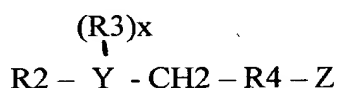
25 The nonionic surfactants that are suitable for use in the inventive compositions
26 include the ethylene oxide condensates or mixed ethylene oxide and propylene oxide
27 condensates with aliphatic alcohols, acids and amides having a C8 – C18 alkyl or C8 –
28 C18 acyl in the aliphatic group and with C6 – C22 alkyl phenols. Other so called
29 nonionic surfactant compounds include the C8 – C18 amine oxides. Still other suitable
30 nonionic surfactants are described in U.S. Pat. No. 3,723,325 to Parran and in U.S. Pat.
31 No. 4,565,647 to Llenado, both of which are incorporated by reference herein.

Generally, the suitable amphoteric surfactants that can be used in the cosmetic compositions described herein contain a quaternary nitrogen and include an alkyl or alkenyl group of 7 – 18 carbon atoms. These amphoteric surfactants are described by the following structural formula:



wherein R1 is alkyl or alkenyl of 7 – 18 carbon atoms, R2 and R3 are each independently alkyl, hydroxyalkyl or carboxyalkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, n is 2 to 4, m is 0 or 1, X is alkylene of 1 to 3 carbon atoms optionally substituted with hydroxyl and Y is –CO₂– or –SO₃–. Specific examples of suitable surfactants are cocoamidopropyl betaine and cocoamidopropyl hydroxy sultaine (Miranol® CBS).

In general, the suitable zwitterionic surfactants can be broadly described as derivatives of a C₈ – C₁₈ aliphatic quaternary ammonium, phosphonium and sulfonium compounds containing an anion radical. A general formula for these compounds follows:



wherein R2 contains an alkyl, alkenyl or hydroxy alkyl radical of from about 8 to 18 carbon atoms and 0 – 10 ethylene oxide moieties and 0 – 1 glyceryl moiety; Y is selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, phosphorous and sulfur atoms; R3 is an alkyl or monohydroxy alkyl of about 1 to 3 carbon atoms; X is 1 when Y is a sulfur atom and is 2 when Y is a nitrogen or phosphorous atom; R4 is alkylene or hydroxyalkylene of 1 to 4 carbon atoms; and Z is a radical selected from the group consisting of carboxylate, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphonate and phosphate groups. Examples of zwitterionic surfactants are 3-(N,N-dimethyl-N-hexadecylammonio) propane -1-sulfonate and 5 S-3-hydroxypropyl-S-hexadecylsulfonio -3-hydroxypentane-1-sulfate.

The cationic surfactants that may be employed in the inventive compositions are aliphatic amines including aromatic amines and quaternary ammonium derivatives thereof.

1 Specific examples of cationic surfactants include stearyl dimethylammonium chloride,
2 lauryl dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride, 2-oleyl imidazoline, lauryl pyridinium
3 bromide, cetyl pyridinium chloride and cetyltrimethyl ammonium chloride.

4 The non-cationic surfactants are preferred for use in the subject compositions, with
5 the anionic surfactants being most favored. A particularly preferred anionic surfactant is
6 sodium cocoyl N-methyl taurate. Generally, the proportion of surfactant in the final
7 cosmetic composition will be selected from the range of 0.4% to 8.0% by weight, said
8 proportion being effective to deposit a skin softening amount of emollient material on the
9 treated skin after rinsing the treated skin area with warm water and drying same without a
10 greasy after-feel. As stated heretofore, since the skin areas differ in texture, the amounts
11 of surfactant vary with the area of the body being treated as follows: 0.4% to 3.0%,
12 preferably 0.5% to 2.0% and most preferably 0.7% to 1.3%, by weight for the hand
13 buffing composition; 2.0% to 8.0%, preferably 3.0% to 7.0%, and most preferably 4.0%
14 to 6.0%, by weight for the face and body buffing compositions; and 2.0% to 8.0%,
15 preferably 3.0% to 7.0%, and most preferably 3.5% to 6.0%, by weight for the
16 heels/knees/elbows buffing product. As stated above, the proportion of the surfactant
17 must be controlled so that it is effective to rinse the bulk of the cosmetic composition from
18 the skin after the composition is applied thereto while leaving a deposit of emollient
19 material thereon sufficient to soften, smooth and moisturize the dried skin without an
20 undesirable greasy after-feel. If too little surfactant is present, too much fatty matter
21 remains on the skin in use and the user's skin has a greasy and unacceptable after-feel. On
22 the other hand, if too much surfactant is present, substantially the entire cosmetic
23 composition is removed from the skin when the skin is rinsed with water and dried.
24 Therefore, the proportion of surfactant must be controlled within the specified range
25 because the proportion also varies with the identity of the emollient material present in the
26 inventive composition. For example, more surfactant is required when the viscosity of the
27 fatty matter is high.

28 The third essential component of the inventive cosmetic compositions is the water-
29 insoluble C12 - C18 monocarboxylic acid salt. This ingredient functions to thicken the
30 emollient fatty matter sufficiently to produce the composition in the form of an extrudable
31 paste or cream that is substantially stable at temperatures in the range 4°C. - 50°C. The
32 foregoing temperature range embraces the temperatures to which the product is exposed

1 during transportation and storage thereof. Further, it is theorized that the combination of
2 emollient material and monocarboxylic acid salt facilitates the deposit of the emollient
3 material on the user's skin when employed in the method of conditioning set forth herein.
4 Examples of specific thickeners include calcium and magnesium salts of lauric acid,
5 myristic acid, palmitic acid, oleic acid and stearic acid. Preferred salts are the calcium and
6 magnesium salts of the C16 - C18 monocarboxylic acids, with the most preferred salt
7 being calcium stearate.

8 The proportion of the calcium or magnesium C12 - C18 monocarboxylic acid salt
9 in the inventive cosmetic compositions is related to the proportion of the emollient
10 material. More particularly, generally the weight ratio of emollient material to the
11 monocarboxylic acid salt will be in the range of about 7:1 to about 1:1, preferably 5:1 to
12 2:1, and most preferably 4:1 to 2.5:1, by weight and said proportion must be adequate to
13 produce the final composition in the form of a substantially stable, extrudable paste or
14 cream. Thus, the proportion of the water-insoluble monocarboxylic acid salt must be
15 controlled to achieve the desired extrudable paste or cream product.

16 As stated heretofore, included within the described invention are cosmetic
17 compositions in extrudable paste or cream form that include, in addition, a non-irritating,
18 skin compatible, mildly abrasive, particulate material that is effective as an exfoliating
19 agent to remove dirt and dead skin cells without abrading the skin, said particulate matter
20 being stably suspended in the cosmetic composition. Without the added particulate
21 material, the cleansing action of the cosmetic composition is limited to removal of surface
22 grime and skin oil. Generally, the nature of the particulate material and the particle size
23 will be correlated to impart a mildly abrasive feel to the skin in use so that the user
24 desirably will be aware of and sense the exfoliating particles at work. As stated
25 heretofore, by choosing skin compatible, non-irritating, non-skin abrading particulate
26 material and adjusting the particle size of said material, a wide variety of particulate
27 materials may be employed in the inventive cosmetic exfoliating compositions.

28 Generally, the particulate material may be either inorganic or organic from a
29 chemical standpoint and may be either water-soluble or water-insoluble. Also, the
30 particles of the particulate material may be lamellar or platelet shaped or of a spherical
31 shape. However, since particles of spherical shape may not impart the desired, mildly
32 abrasive feel to the cosmetic compositions in use, mixtures of materials with spherical and

1 by weight of added water, with the proportion of added water being correlated to the
2 particulate matter being used in the exfoliating compositions. Obviously, the amount of
3 water can be greater when the balance of the inventive composition does not include a
4 water soluble salt. Because the water-soluble salt dissolves in the water, use of high
5 amounts of water in conjunction with water-soluble particulate matter would dilute the
6 effect of that particulate matter. While most preferably the inventive cosmetic
7 compositions will be anhydrous, the inventive skin composition can include up to 15%,
8 preferably 1% to 10%, by weight of water if the formulator so chooses..

9 In addition to the foregoing described ingredients, the cosmetic compositions can
10 contain any of the usual optional ingredients commonly found skin conditioning products
11 to modify the color, odor or antibacterial properties. For example, perfumes generally will
12 be present in the proportion of about 0.1% to 2% by weight, but the compatibility of the
13 perfume with the balance of the composition must be evaluated. If colored extrudable
14 pastes or creams are desired, dyes or pigments may be present, too, in concentrations from
15 about 0.001% to 0.5% by weight.

16 Also, preservatives such as parabens, dimethyloldimethylhydantoin, sorbic acid,
17 etc. may be present to eliminate bacterial contamination. One preferred preservative
18 employed in the inventive skin compositions is a mixture of phenoxy ethanol and methyl,
19 ethyl, propyl, butyl and isobutyl parabens. Similarly, where antimicrobial properties are
20 desired, an antimicrobial, e.g., 3,4,5 tribromosalicylanilide, 3,4,4 trichlorocarbanilide, etc.,
21 may be included in amounts of 0.2% to 2.0% by weight. Furthermore, antioxidants such
22 as propyl gallate, butylated hydroxyanisole and butylated hydroxytoluene may be
23 employed in amounts of 0.01% to 0.5% by weight to minimize or retard the development
24 of rancidity. Also, humectants such as sorbitol, glycerine and propylene glycol may be
25 employed in amounts of up to 10% by weight.. Further optional ingredients are 0.01% to
26 1.0% of a sequestering agent, e.g., tetrasodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate, and 0.01% to
27 0.5% by weight of a healing agent, e.g., allantoin or urea.

28 Due to the fact that the preferred inventive cosmetic compositions are anhydrous,
29 pH is not relevant. However, because the skin pH is in the range of 5 to 6, desirably the
30 pH of inventive compositions containing water will not vary from said range in any
31 significant fashion.

1 The cosmetic compositions of this invention may be made in any suitable manner
2 by well known techniques used for manufacturing extrudable creams and pastes.
3 Preferably, the emollient oil and any other hydrophobic, emollient materials are added to a
4 jacketed mixing vessel equipped with a homogenizer mixer. The temperature is increased
5 to 70 °C. to about 87 °C. with agitation. Thereafter, the water soluble surfactant is added
6 with homogenizer agitation followed by the water-insoluble C12 – C18 monocarboxylic
7 acid salt while continuing the agitation. Then, the mixture is cooled to about 25°C. to
8 30°C. while continuing the agitation. Optional ingredients such perfumes and
9 preservatives are added when the temperature reaches 35°C. to 45°C.

10 If an exfoliating cream is being produced containing particulate matter, the
11 particulate matter is added with homogenizer agitation about 5 to 10 minutes after the
12 monocarboxylic acid salt is added to the fatty matter surfactant mixture. Usually, if more
13 than one particulate material is employed, the particulate materials are added sequentially
14 with continued agitation. As set forth above, homogenizer agitation is continued as the
15 mixture is cooled. The product discharges from the mixer as pumpable cream and is filled
16 into plastic tubular containers for shipment to the ultimate consumers. The inventive
17 compositions extrude from a squeeze tube package as a coherent stream and the cream is
18 retained on the surface of skin after being applied thereto and rubbed thereon. If
19 necessary, the consistency of the cream can be varied by varying the proportions and the
20 identities of the essential ingredients as well as by adding minor proportions of suspending
21 agents or solvents as the case may be.

22 In use, the product usually is applied to the hands of user and thereafter rubbed into
23 or massaged onto the skin area to which the product is to be applied. Thereafter, the
24 product is rinsed from the area of application with warm or tepid water with or without
25 further massaging and the area patted dry with a towel. The ability of the product to
26 soften and moisturize the skin without a greasy after-feel is assessed by user subjectively
27 based upon the skin feel perceived by the user. As stated heretofore, the skin feel attained
28 by the same product applied to different areas of the skin on the human body is not the
29 same because the skin on hands differs from the skin on the face or the skin on the elbows
30 or the skin on the arms and legs of the torso. To address the differences in the character of
31 the skin on different portions of a human subject, the products differ chiefly in the amount
32 of the surfactant ingredient, with the product for the hands containing less surfactant than

1 the product for the body. Because the products all are being applied to the epidermis—the
2 outer layer of skin—, it is postulated that the differences perceived for the different areas
3 of the skin are due in part to the following: The thickness of the skin varies, e.g., the skin
4 on face is thinner than skin on the hands. Some skin areas are covered with clothing, e.g.
5 the skin on the body. The hair follicles and sebaceous glands vary with the skin area.
6 (The hair follicles and the sebaceous glands control the penetration and absorption of the
7 emollient materials.) Therefore, conceivably it takes a lesser amount of emollient material
8 or fatty matter on the body as compared to the hands to achieve the same level of softness.
9 Furthermore, due to the continuous exposure of the hands and face to atmosphere, those
10 areas of skin continuously are losing fatty matter by evaporation as well as by attrition
11 and, therefore, must have a greater amount deposited to achieve the desired softness which
12 is consistent with a lower level surfactant in the cream used thereon.

13 As indicated heretofore, the present invention also includes a method for softening
14 and moisturizing the skin and, optionally cleansing the skin if exfoliating particulate
15 matter is included therein, said method comprising the steps of (A) dispensing a skin
16 softening amount of a substantially stable cream containing emollient material thickened
17 with a water-insoluble salt of a monocarboxylic acid and containing 0.4% to 8.0% by
18 weight of a water soluble surfactant into the hands of the user; (B) applying the dispensed
19 composition to the skin to be treated therewith by massaging with the hands and fingers of
20 the user; (C) rinsing said skin composition from the treated skin area with tepid/warm
21 water; and (D) drying the treated skin by patting with a towel. Optionally, the massaging
22 of skin with the hands and fingers of the user is continued during all or part of the rinsing
23 step. The amount of the inventive cream composition employed in the foregoing method
24 varies in direct proportion with the area of the skin being treated. Typically, the amount
25 applied to hands is about two grams to five grams and the time that the product is
26 massaged or rubbed on the skin varies from about fifteen seconds to up to about one
27 minute and preferably from twenty seconds to forty seconds..

28 The invention is further illustrated by the examples which follow. Unless
29 otherwise stated, the proportions in the examples and elsewhere in the specification are in
30 percent by weight. Furthermore, the examples are illustrative of the invention, but do not
31 limit it.

Example 1 (Hand Buffing Cream)

A preferred cosmetic hand scrub or buffing composition has the following formula:

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>% by weight</u>
5	Macadamia Ternifolia Seed (nut) oil	35.6
	Stearic acid	0.6
	Shea Butter (Butyrospermum Parkii)	0.7
	Caprylic/capric triglyceride	0.5
	Isopropyl myristate	1.0
10	Cyclomethicone	0.4
	Cetyl alcohol	0.2
	Polawax (Emulsifying Wax) N.F.	1.0
	Sucrose distearate	0.2
	Behentrimonium methosulfate/cetearyl alcohol (75/25%)	0.5
15	Sodium cocoyl N-methyl taurate	0.7
	Potassium stearate	0.1
	Sodium chloride a)	25.0
	Calcium stearate	15.0
	Maltodextrin starch	15.0
20	Avena Sativa (Oat) Kernel Flour	1.0
	Preservative mixture of phenoxy ethanol and methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl and isobutyl parabens	1.0
	Sea kelp extract in SD 40 alcohol	0.1
	Fragrance	<u>q.s.</u>
25	Total	100.0

(a) Sodium chloride is purchased from U.S. Salt under the trade name Superior TX-10 Salt and the particle size analysis by weight (U.S. Sieve Series) follows: - 20mesh and + 30 mesh = 4%; - 30 mesh and + 40 mesh = 44%; - 40 mesh and +60 mesh = 49%; - 60 mesh and +100 mesh = 3%.

30 (b)-Oat flour is purchased from Beacon CMP Corporation under the tradename Tech-O#11-070 with a particle size of 45 microns.

(c)-Sea kelp extract is purchased from Pure World Botanicals, Inc. under the trade Seaweed Combination Blend MB 1391 and consists of equal proportions of Fucus Vesiculosus (Bladderwrack) Extract, Myrocystis Pyri Ferra (Pacific Sea Kelp) Extract and Algae (Red Algae) Extract in SDA 40A Alcohol.

5 The foregoing composition is made by mixing the oleaginous phase comprising the macadamia oil, stearic acid, Shea butter, caprylic/capric triglyceride, isopropyl myristate, cyclomethicone, cetyl alcohol, polawax and sucrose distearate together with, behentrimonium methosulfate/cetearyl alcohol and sodium cocoyl N-methyl taurate in a stainless steel mixing vessel while heating to a temperature of 75°C. – 82°C., adding calcium stearate, maltodextrin
10 and oat flour while continuing the agitation and thereafter adding the sodium chloride with agitation. The mixture is thereafter cooled to about 24°C. – 28°C. with agitation and the sea kelp extract, fragrance and the preservative are added at about 32°C. – 40°C. The resultant product is stable after aging at 24°C. as well as at 50°C. and at 4°C. and has a viscosity of 468,000 cps. (Brookfield Viscometer Model LV, helipath stand and spindle T-F at 0.6 rpm.)

15 When the composition is applied to the hands from a squeeze tube and is rubbed (massaged) into the skin and thereafter is rinsed off with warm water and the hands being towel dried, the hands feel soft, smooth and non-oily. The difference in skin feel is very pronounced if the product is applied to the back of one hand only and that hand is compared with the back of the untreated hand.

20 To illustrate the skin softening effect of the skin buffing cream composition of Example 1, said composition was presented to panel of twenty women who regularly used skin conditioning products. The women varied in age from 20 to 60 years of age and all of the panelists had used their favorite brand of skin conditioner within the preceding 24 hour period. Before testing the composition of Example 1, the women were asked to massage their
25 hands by gently rubbing each hand over the front and back of the other hand using a hand-washing motion for up to thirty seconds and to then rate the softness of their hands according to following scale:

- 1 – Not soft
- 2 – Somewhat soft
- 3.—Soft
- 4 – Very soft
- 5 – Extremely soft

After each panelist had determined their softness rating, each panelist received a squeeze tube containing the Example 1 composition. The test protocol follows: Step 1 – Squeeze about three grams of product into one palm; Step 2 – Using a handwashing motion gently massage the product into the front and back of your hands for 15 to 30 seconds; Step 3 – Rinse the product from the hands with clear, warm water; Step 4 – Pat the hands dry with a towel; and Step 5 – Wait 15 minutes and gently massage the hands using a handwashing motion for up to 30 seconds and rate the hands for softness according to the foregoing scale. The results of this panel test are reported in Table I below.

TABLE I

	Panelist	Age Group	Favorite Brand	Rating-----	
				Brand	Ex. 1
10	DM	30 – 40	Avon Moisture Therapy®	4	5
	DK	40 – 50	Nivea®	3	5
15	TW	30 – 40	Neutrogena®	1	5
	HC	20 – 30	Eucerin®	3	5
	MR	30 – 40	Oil of Olay®	2	5
	BS	20 – 30	Oil of Olay®	2	5
	KB	20 – 30	Jergens®	4	5
20	EB	30 – 40	Suave Skin Therapy®	4	5
	AC	40 – 50	Neutrogena®	3	5
	KC	40 – 50	Keri®	3	5
	MN	30 – 40	Lubriderm®	3	4
	CL	20 – 30	Vaseline Intensive Care®	3	4
25	JL	30 – 40	St. Ives®	3	5
	BS	30 – 40	Aveno®	3	5
	LR	40 – 50	L'Oreal®	1	5
	JN	30 – 40	Vaseline Intensive Care Advanced®	3	5
	AC	20 – 30	Vaseline Intensive Care®	3	5
30	JM	50 – 60+	Neutrogena®	2	4
	JB	20 – 30	Back to Basics®	3	5
	BK	50 – 60+	Vaseline Intensive Care®	3	5

The foregoing results are almost unbelievable because the inventive composition of Example 1 produced softer hands in every instance. These results are truly surprising and document the superior skin conditioning benefits of the inventive compositions.

Example 2 (Heels, Knees and Elbows Buffing Cream)

When the 25% by weight of sodium chloride in the composition of Example 1 is replaced with 25% by weight of pumice purchased from Hess Pumice Products under the trade name ½ H-Pumice and the proportion sodium cocoyl N-methyl taurate is increased to 3.5% by weight with a decrease in maltodextrin starch to 12.3% by weight, a preferred cosmetic buffing cream particularly suitable for use on the heels, knees and elbows is obtained. Pumice is a highly porous igneous rock that usually contains about 65% - 75% SiO₂ and 10% - 20% AlO₂. The particle size of the pumice (U.S. Sieve Series) by weight follows: -40 mesh and +60 mesh = 26%; -60 mesh and +100 mesh = 70%; through 100 mesh = 4%.

Application of the composition of Example 2 to the elbows and knees of a human subject is effective to smooth the skin thereon.

Example 3 (Body Buffing Cream)

Substitution of 25% by weight of talc for the 25% by weight of sodium chloride with an increase in the proportion of sodium cocoyl N-methyl taurate from 0.8% to 7.0% by weight and a corresponding decrease in the amount of maltodextrin starch from 15% to 8.8% by weight in the composition of Example 1 produces another cosmetic cream that is suitable for use as a body buffing composition. The talc is purchased from Suzorite Mineral Products, Inc. under the trade name 3355 Talc USP BC (Suzorite) and has the following particle size distribution (U.S. Sieve Series) by weight: through 325 mesh = 97.8%.

The foregoing body buffing cream which is produced according to the process described in Example 1 is substantially stable after aging at 40°C., 24°C. and 4°C. When the resultant composition is applied to the hands, forearms and legs of the user and is followed by rinsing with warm water, the treated skin is characterized by a smooth, non-oily feel.

Examples 4 and 5 (Heels, Knees and Elbows Buffing Cream)

When 25% by weight of either crushed walnut or apricot seed is substituted for the 25% by weight of sodium chloride in the composition of Example 2, another stable cream suitable for use as a cosmetic buffing cream for the knees and elbows results. The crushed walnut is purchased from Lipo Chemicals, Inc. under the trade name Lipo WSF 35/60 and is

characterized by the following particle size analysis (U.S. Sieve Series) by weight: -40 mesh and +60 mesh = 90%; -60 mesh and +100 mesh = 10%.

The crushed apricot seed is purchased from Lipo Chemical, Inc. under the tradename Lipo APS 40/60 and is characterized by the following particle size analysis (U.S. Sieve Series) by weight: -20 mesh and +30 mesh = 2%; -30 mesh and +40 mesh = 18%; - 40 mesh and +60 mesh = 80%.

Example 6 (Body Buffing Cream)

Substitution of 25% by weight of oat protein purchased from Beacon CMP Corporation under the trade name Tech-O #11-070 for the 25% by weight of talc in the composition of Example 3 results in a body buffing cream that is comparable in use to the composition of Example 3. The oat protein is in particulate form and has a particle size of 45 microns.

The cosmetic cream containing said oat protein is stable at 24°C. and the feel in use is less gritty than the cream containing the sodium chloride. Based upon user comments, both of the creams are safe and effective to soften and moisturize the skin treated therewith in the process of showering.

Example 7

A cost effective cosmetic composition for exfoliating the skin on the heels, knees and elbows has the following composition:

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>% by weight</u>
Safflower oil	41.0
Calcium stearate	15.0
Nonionic surfactant (a)	4.0
Pumice (1/2H Pumice)	<u>40.0</u>
Total	100.0

(a) C11 – C15 Alcohol containing 12 moles of ethylene oxide (Tradename Tergitol 15S)

The foregoing composition is prepared by the same process set forth in Example 1.

Said composition is temperature stable and extrudes from the tubular package as a homogeneous cream. It softens, smooths and moisturizes the skin when it is applied thereto according the inventive method set forth herein.

Example 8

Substitution of 25.0% by weight of the deformable, hollow particles of the expanded polymers or copolymers disclosed in U.S. Patent 5,679,326, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein, for the 25% by weight of talc in the composition of Example 3 results in a cosmetic cream that is effective for use as a skin exfoliating composition for use on the body to cleanse and soften the skin.

Example 9

Substitution of 25% by weight of the elastomeric organopolysiloxane disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,143,308 which is incorporated herein by reference for the 25% by weight of sodium chloride in the composition of Example 1 with an increase in sodium cocoyl N-methyl taurate from 0.8% to 6.0% by weight and decrease in maltodextrin starch from 15.5% to 10.3% by weight results in a cosmetic buffing cream suitable for use on the face.

Examples 10 – 12

Examples 10 – 12 illustrate the inventive cosmetic skin compositions of Example 1 containing minor proportions of water.

Ingredients (INCI name)

% by weight

	<u>Ex. 10</u>	<u>Ex. 11</u>	<u>Ex. 12</u>
Macademia Ternifolia Seed (nut) oil	36.4	36.4	36.4
Stearic acid	0.6	0.6	0.6
Shea Butter	0.7	0.7	0.7
Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride (Myrifol 318)	0.5	0.5	0.5
Isopropyl myristate	1.0	1.0	1.0
Cyclomethicone	0.4	0.4	0.4
Cetyl alcohol	0.2	0.2	0.2
Polawax NF	1.0	1.0	1.0
Sucrose distearate	0.2	0.2	0.2
Behentrimonium methosulfate/cetearyl alcohol	0.5	0.5	0.5
Sodium cocoyl N-methyl taurate	0.9	0.90	0.9
Potassium stearate	0.1	0.1	0.1
Calcium stearate	15.0	15.0	15.0

	Maltodextrin starch	15.0	15.0	15.0
	Sodium chloride	23.9	16.9	20.9
	Paraben preservative mixture of Example 1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Water	1.0	8.0	4.0
5	Fragrance	<u>q.s.</u>	<u>q.s.</u>	<u>q.s.</u>
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The foregoing compositions are made according to the process set forth in Example 1 and the resultant compositions exhibit stability when stored at 40°C., 24°C. and 4°C. These compositions are suitable for use as skin exfoliating compositions when employed in the inventive method set forth herein.

Examples 13 - 15

The following compositions illustrate stable exfoliating creams that produce good results on the skin treated therewith when used as a body buffing cream (Example 13), a heels, knees and elbows buffing cream (Example 14) and a hand buffing cream (Example 15).

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>% by weight</u>		
		<u>Ex. 13</u>	<u>Ex. 14</u>	<u>Ex. 15</u>
	Macadamia Ternifolia (nut) oil	37.55	36.68	36.66
20	Stearic acid	0.65	0.55	0.55
	Shea Butter	0.72	0.72	0.72
	Caprylic/capric triglyceride	0.46	0.46	0.46
	Isopropyl myristate	0.96	0.96	0.96
	Cyclomethicone	0.36	0.36	0.36
25	Cetyl alcohol	0.24	0.24	0.24
	Polawax	0.96	0.96	0.96
	Sucrose distearate	0.24	0.24	0.24
	Behentrimonium methosulfate/cetearyl alcohol	0.48	0.48	0.48
	Sodium cocoyl N-methyl taurate (e)	7.75	5.75	0.75
30	Potassium stearate	0.13	0.13	0.13
	Calcium stearate	15.0	15.0	15.0
	Oat flour (a)	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Maltodextrin starch	8.0	10.0	15.0

Pumice (b)	5.0	23.9	0
Sodium chloride (c)	0	0	24.0
Paraben preservative mixture of Ex. 1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Extract (d)	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 Fragrance (perfume)	<u>q.s.</u>	<u>q.s.</u>	<u>q.s.</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a), (c) and (d) are the same as employed in Example 1 and (b) is the same as employed in Example 2. (e) Purchased as Tauranol WS H.P. that is 97% surfactant.

Example 16

When the composition of Example I of U.S. Patent No. 5,360,824 is reproduced containing, by weight, 20% of sodium chloride particles, 40% corn oil and 40% of VASELINE petroleum jelly, the composition separates with the sodium chloride precipitating in less than one hour. This illustrates that stability is a problem in the prior art exfoliating compositions containing sodium chloride as the particulate exfoliating material.

Examples 17 - 19

The following compositions further illustrate temperature stable, cleansing creams for use as a heels, knees and elbows buffing cream (Example 17), a body buffing cream (Example 18) and a face buffing cream (Example 19).

Ingredient	% by Weight		
	<u>Ex. 17</u>	<u>Ex. 18</u>	<u>Ex. 19</u>
Sweet almond oil	50.0		
25 Soybean oil		60.0	
Sesame seed oil			60.0
Sodium cocoyl N-methyl taurate (Tauranol WSP)	3.5	5.0	6.0
Calcium stearate	18.0	15.0	18.0
Starch		17.0 (a)	16.0 (b)
30 Pumice (½ H Pumice)	<u>28.5</u>	<u>3.0</u>	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Maltodextrin starch; (b) Corn starch

Examples 20 - 22

Highly preferred cosmetic compositions suitable for use for buffing the body (Example 20), for buffing the heels, knees and elbows (Example 21) and for buffing the face (Example 22) follow:

5	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>% by weight</u>		
		<u>Ex. 20</u>	<u>Ex. 21</u>	<u>Ex. 22</u>
	Macadamia Temifolia Seed (nut) oil	55.2	45.0	55.2
	Stearic acid	...0.6	0.6	0.6
	Shea butter (Butyrospermum Parkii)	0.7	0.7	0.7
10	Caprylic/capric triglyceride	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Isopropyl myristate	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Cyclomethicone	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Cetyl alcohol	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Polawax (emulsifying wax) N.F.	1.0	1.0	1.0
15	Sucrose distearate	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Behenetrimonium methosulfate/cetearyl alcohol.	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Sodium cocoyl N-methyl taurate (Tauranol WSP)	7.0	3.5	8.0
	Calcium stearate	15.0	18.0	18.0
	Pumice ½H	5.0	28.5	
20	Corn starch (Zea Maya)	<u>13.0</u>	<u> </u>	<u>14.0</u>
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The foregoing compositions are in the form of substantially stable creams that are effective to soften, smooth, moisturize and cleanse the skin when used in the claimed manner.

Examples 23 - 30

The following compositions exemplify the basic cream formulations without any particulate matter suspended therein. Said compositions are in the form of substantially homogeneous creams that extrude easily from a tubular package and exhibit good temperature stability at temperatures in the range of 5°C. to 50°C. The weight ratio of the emollient oil to the water-insoluble monocarboxylic acid salt, i.e., calcium stearate, thickening agent is set forth and further illustrates the ability of the water-insoluble monocarboxylic acid salt to form

a homogeneous cream with the emollient oil and surfactant that is effective to moisturize and soften the skin when used in accordance with the claimed conditioning method..

Ingredient

% by weight

		<u>Ex. 23</u>	<u>Ex. 24</u>	<u>Ex. 25</u>	<u>Ex. 26</u>	<u>Ex. 27</u>	<u>Ex. 28</u>	<u>Ex. 29</u>	<u>Ex. 30</u>
5	Sesame seed oil	80	70	60	50	80	70	60	50
	Calcium stearate	19	28	36	42	12	26	38	49
	Tauranol WSP (a)	1	2	4	8	8	4	2	1
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Ratio (b)	4.2:1	2.5:1	1.7:1	1.2:1	6.7:1	3.3:1	1.6:1	1.02:1
10	Viscosity (cps) (c)	1500	30000	200000		500			1500000

(a) Sodium cocoyl N-methyl taurate (97% active)

(b) Weight ratio of emollient fatty matter to water-insoluble monocarboxylic acid salt

(c) Brookfield Viscometer Model LV, spindle #2 LVT at 6 rpm (Ex. 23), spindle #3 LVT at 1.5 rpm (Ex. 24), helipath spindle TF at 1.5 rpm (Ex. 25), spindle #2 LVT at 30 rpm (Ex. 27) and helipath spindle TF at 0.3 rpm (Ex. 30)

Examples 31 – 38

The following examples exemplify the inventive cream compositions containing water-soluble particulate matter suspended therein.

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Ex. 31</u>	<u>Ex. 32</u>	<u>Ex. 33</u>	<u>Ex. 34</u>	<u>Ex. 35</u>	<u>Ex. 36</u>	<u>Ex. 37</u>	<u>Ex. 38</u>
20	Sweet almond oil	72	63	55	44	71	63	47	44
	Calcium stearate	17	25	31	38	11	19	35	45
	Tauranol WSP (a)	1	2	4	8	8	4	2	1
25	Maltodextrin starch	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Ratio (b)	4.2:1	2.5:1	1.8:1	1.2:1	6.5:1	3.3:1	1.3:1	1.0:1

(a) Sodium cocoyl N-methyl taurate (97% active)

(b) Weight ratio of emollient oil to the water-insoluble monocarboxylic acid salt

30 Again, each composition is in the form of a homogeneous cream containing water-soluble starch particles stably suspended therein. As the starch particles are of spherical shape, the resultant compositions are particularly suitable for use of the face in the claimed method.

Examples 39 – 44

The following examples further exemplify the inventive cream compositions containing sodium chloride, a water-soluble salt, as the suspended particulate matter. Because the suspended sodium chloride particles are more abrasive than the water-soluble starch particles, said compositions are particularly adapted to cleanse the hands.

Ingredient	% by weight					
	Ex. 39	Ex. 40	Ex. 41	Ex. 42	Ex. 43	Ex. 44
Soybean oil	64	55	46	69	60	44
Calcium stearate	15	23	30	10	18	32
Amphoteric surfactant (a)	1	2	4	1	2	4
Sodium chloride (b)	20	20	20	20	20	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ratio (c)	4.3:1	2.4:1	1.5:1	6.9:1	3.3:1	1.4:1

(a) Disodium lauroyl amphodiacetate (tradename is Miranol®H2M)

(b) Same as in Example 1

(c) Weight ratio of emollient oil to water-insoluble monocarboxylic acid salt

Examples 45 – 47

The following compositions exemplify inventive compositions containing water-insoluble particulate matter, i.e. pumice (1/2 H Pumice), stably suspended therein.

Ingredient	% by weight		
	Ex. 45	Ex. 46	Ex. 47
Safflower oil	45	38	43
Calcium stearate	14	20	9
Nonionic surfactant (a)	1	2	8
Pumice (1/2 H Pumice)	40	40	40
Total	100	100	100
Ratio (b)	3.2:1	1.9:1	4.8:1

(a) C11 – C15 alcohol containing 12 moles of ethylene oxide (Tergitol 15S tradename)

(b) Weight ratio of emollient oil to water-insoluble monocarboxylic acid salt.

Each of the foregoing compositions is in the form of an extrudable cream that exhibits stability in the temperature range of 5°C. to 40°C.

When magnesium stearate is substituted for calcium stearate in the compositions of Examples 45 – 47, similar results are obtained.

5 The viscosities of the inventive extrudable paste and cream cosmetic compositions vary over a wide range as measured by a Brookfield Viscometer Model LV with and without a helipath stand as the case may be and using various spindles and spindle speeds. Generally, the viscosity of the inventive compositions ranges from 500 cps. to 1,500,000 cps., preferably 50,000 cps. to 1,000,000 cps. and most preferably from 100,000 cps. to 750,000 cps. It is
10 clear from the viscosity data that the inventive cosmetic compositions differ from the prior O/W and W/O emulsion products.

15 In use, the described topical skin compositions are effective to condition the area of skin of a human being, particularly the hands, face, heels/knees/elbows and the body, to which the composition is applied and leave said skin soft, smooth and moisturized without a greasy after-feel after application in extrudable paste or cream form, massaging, removal with tepid water and drying. Furthermore, addition of non-irritating, mildly abrasive, skin compatible particulate material to the foregoing skin composition produces an exfoliating composition which cleanses the skin in addition. The skin effects produced in use are superior to the prior art compositions because of the use of water-insoluble monocarboxylic
20 acid salt in combination with the emollient fatty matter and the use of said mixture with controlled proportion of surfactant. Further, the method of conditioning the skin also is novel and effective. Thus, the inventive topical skin compositions and the method of using said compositions are new, useful and unobvious from the state of knowledge in the art.